

Rumored That Authority of Present
Members Will Be Carried to
State Committee.

Over in Lawrence county a similar fight is being waged with equal bitterness. Charles P. Butler, county chairman, succeeded in putting over a satisfactory delegation to the state convention and now a paper is being circulated among democrats in Lawrence county to call another convention and appoint a new set of delegates. Butler and Underwood are at swords' point and each realizes that

Paint up. Clean up. For paint-
ing see F. Klosterman. a8d

Residents Who Take Pride in Their
Gardens Are Especially Inter-
ested in Regulations.

Scrapple Roll 10c. All Grocers.

Six Defendants Brought Before
Mayor Ross as Result of Po-
lice Raid Sunday.

their way into the room before the players had time to conceal their cards. Four were seated at the table and held cards. Before each player was a pile of poker chips and the officers say that as they entered the room some money was on the table but that this was pocketed by Browning before they could reach it. Browning is charged with having conducted the game. The cards and chips were confiscated by the police. They also found some whiskey

Clark Hennessy, N. G.

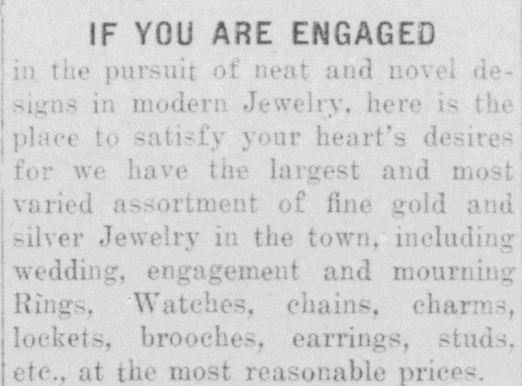
Seymour Business College Phone 403

Special Offer Which is Good for Only
One Day Means Big Saving
for Subscribers.

Don't forget the bazaar Thursday, April 2. The ladies will have comforts, fancy aprons, caps and many other articles of fancy work.

HOADLEY'S

The Bee Hive



Thursday Offering

Coming tomorrow night—"Chatham & Dancourt," the Peerless Southern Singers. Present a con-

MAYES' Cash Grocery
Phone 658. Free Delivery.

REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVEN
AWAY EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

SHIVELY CHIDES EAGER SENATOR

Fall of New Mexico Wants Immediate Intervention.

LIFTS THE LID IN THE SENATE

In an impassioned speech on the Open Floor of the Senate, Border Statesman Denounces the Administration's Policy and Is Taken to Task by Acting Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington, March 10.—In the senate the lid was lifted from the Mexican situation when Senator Fall of New Mexico, in the presence of a full senate and with the galleries crowded, made a speech which for the most part was a recital of outrages against American citizens and American property interests that is likely to become historic. The senator spoke in a dispassionate manner. He did not assail the administration except by implication. He pointed out what he believed to be the only road leading to a restoration of peace and order in that republic. He came out unequivocally in favor of intervention with the land and naval forces of the United States to protect American lives and property and the lives and property of other foreigners in Mexico for whom the senator believes the government of the United States is answerable.

The speech made a profound impression. At the conclusion of the speech, which lasted for more than three hours, Senator Shively of Indiana made a reply for the administration, consuming more than an hour, and Senator Sheppard of Texas in a brief speech declared that the people of Texas approved of the policy of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, and that Governor Colquitt does not speak for the people of Texas.

Senator Shively chided Senator Fall for taking the lid off. He said Mr. Fall's speech could just as well have been delivered in executive session, and accused the senator from New Mexico of purposely seeking to arouse the country by a recital of horrors.

The Vergara Incident.

Unofficial reports to the effect that Texas rangers did not actually cross the Mexican border to get the body of Clemente Vergara were warmly welcomed by Washington officials, who believe that this aspect of the case reduces materially the prospects of intervention and international complications ensuing. It is hoped here that official dispatches now awaited by the state and war departments will make it easy to believe that the Texas forces did not invade Mexican territory. The relief shown by Secretary Bryan when the reports to the effect that the body was brought to the United States side of the border by persons unknown was obvious.

The conflicting stories as to how Vergara's body got to the American side of the line, caused much comment here. It is generally believed that persons in Texas are trying to "get from under" any responsibility in the case. Opinion rather inclines to the belief that friends of the dead man, having learned where the body was buried, undertook its recovery on their own responsibility and arranged for its delivery to the American consul and the Texas rangers on the American side of the border.

Secretary Bryan said he had no information to make public regarding the case of Benton, the British rancher and of the commission which was to go to Chihuahua to view his body. It is now officially admitted that the commission probably will never be heard of again. The secretary of state also said the case of Bauch, the American supposed to have been killed at Juarez was in status quo and that nothing had been heard from Carranza as to any change in his attitude toward the United States consul.

RIOT FOLLOWED HER ARREST

Mrs. Pankhurst Storm Center of Wild Scene in Glasgow.

Glasgow, March 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested here while making an address to a suffragette meeting. This is the seventh time that Mrs. Pankhurst has been arrested under the "cat and mouse" act on the conspiracy charge for which she received a sentence of three years at penal servitude. She has actually served only three weeks of this sentence.

A wild riot followed the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, in which revolvers were fired, but they apparently contained blank cartridges, and miniature bombs were thrown. Many persons were injured in the fighting. Scotland Yard detectives who came here to carry out the arrest say it was the wildest fight yet between the police and the suffragettes.

More Window Smashing.

London, March 10.—Some of the sympathizers of Sylvia Pankhurst, in revenge for her arrest, started out to get revenge. They smashed two big windows in the home office on Downing street and two small ones in the house of Home Secretary McKenna.

JOHN M. EVANS.

Representative From Montana Helped Probe Colorado Strike.



BILLY SUNDAY MAKES BIG HIT IN NEW YORK

Police Reserves Unable to Handle Monster Crowd.

New York, March 10.—Seven thousand people who had read that Billy Sunday, coaching sinners to steal bases on the devil, is better fun than Hughey Jennings sending Ty Cobb against Bender and Walter Johnson, surged against the doors of Carnegie Hall last night and risked life and limb to get within sound of the evangelist's voice.

A dozen men and women were knocked down and bruised in the headlong rushes. Sunday himself was locked out for half an hour and got to the meeting through a back door only after a squad of policemen had buffeted a path through the mob. There was a fist fight every few minutes and the yells drowned the sound of traffic on Broadway.

Not realizing the drawing powers of the Rev. William A. Sunday, the old center fielder of the White Sox in Cap Anson's day, the police were utterly unprepared for the situation that was created when the evangelistic committee of New York city opened its campaign in Carnegie Hall with Billy Sunday as chief attraction. When the doors of the hall were unlocked at seven o'clock there were four policemen on hand to shepherd the 4,000 already gathered. This squad was swept aside and knocked about until a call went for help to police headquarters and squads of the reserves began to plunge into the crowd.

At 7:30 the doors were slammed shut. The hall was not three quarters filled but ushers and policemen saw that it was too dangerous to permit the wildly curious crowd to shove through the doors and corridors. At that time there were at least 4,500 packed in the street and every minute there was a blind unreasoning stampede toward the doors. Women were knocked down and struggled to their feet screaming and calling for help.

The reserves formed around the hall and established unbreakable lines. In the next half hour, perhaps five hundred were permitted to enter, a few at a time, but more than half of the people who had hoped to see and hear Mr. Sunday went home disappointed.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Movement in Marion County to Provide Such an Institution.

Indianapolis, March 10.—Many prominent physicians and health authorities have placed themselves on record in favor of the proposed hospital for consumptives which the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has asked the county commissioners and the county council to build under the act of 1913. No provision for institutional treatment for consumptives is made by either Marion county or the city of Indianapolis. The Flower Mission provides shelter for twenty-five indigent incurables, but the great problem of scientifically treating the hundreds of cases of incipient and second stage tuberculosis remains unsolved so far as this community is concerned.

Dr. T. Victor Keene, a member of the city health board, said: "A public institution such as the one proposed would be a splendid thing." As it is now, hundreds of victims of tuberculosis are dying right now in their own homes because there is no place to send them. There are between five and six thousand consumptives now living in Marion county and the fact that this disease is one that can be prevented, coupled with the fact that in a large percentage of cases in the earlier stages of the disease, health can be restored, should induce concerted public action in favor of such an institution."

WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED

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There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

She Suggested a Reason.

A noted Sunday school worker living in Kansas was once asked to talk to the children of a Sunday school on the subject of temperance. He is very earnest in the cause and wears a bit of blue ribbon as a badge of his principles. Rising before the school, he pointed to his bit of blue ribbon and said, "Now, can any of you children give me a reason why I am not a drunkard?" There was no reply for a moment. Then a childish little voice in the rear of the room piped out, "Cause this is a prohibition town."

Chamberlain's Tablets for Constipation.

For constipation, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Easy to take, mild and gentle in effect. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

A Musical Miss.

"Is she musical?" "Yes. She has a natural voice, a sharp tongue and a flat nose."

Egyptian Hotels.

Buffalo and camel races are among the amusements provided for guests at Egyptian hotels.

Sheepless Farms.

Ninety per cent of the farms of this country are said to be without any sheep.

D.D.D.
—for 12 years—
The Standard Skin Remedy
Instant Relief
For All Skin Troubles
The Guaranteed Remedy
H. H. Carter Pharmacy, Seymour.

ALBERT B. FALL

Senator From New Mexico Is Keen For Intervention.



Photo by American Press Association.

WILL GRADUATE WHEN 100.

Erstwhile Preacher Began Four Year University Course at Ninety-six.

A college "boy" who will be graduated from the University of California the year in which he becomes 100 years old lives at Pasadena, Cal. He is the Rev. David Jordan Higgins, who was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the early part of the civil war and now is a retired preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the age of ninety-four Dr. Higgins completed a four year course of study in the University of California, and a few weeks ago entered upon another four year course of study in the same institution to acquire the degree of doctor of philosophy. He will be graduated when he is just 100 years old as he himself puts it, when he is "100 years young."

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

MEN,

Noble Clow.
Dr. V. L. Hodges.
D. W. Tiechte.
March 9, 1914.

EDWARD A. REMY,
Postmaster.

Death Overtook Him in Woods.

New York, March 9.—The body of Charles Byron Bostwick, who disappeared from his home here on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was found Sunday in the woods near East Hampton, L. I.

FANNY CROSBY.

Famous Hymn Writer Will Be Ninety-four March 24, 1914.



THREATEN TO DESTROY CALIFORNIA'S CAPITAL

Vanquished Army of Unemployed In Ugly Mood.

Sacramento, Cal., March 10.—Camped here for a day and a half, the 1,500 unemployed men and I. W. W., who have refused not only to work but to leave the railroad yards, were driven out of Sacramento and across the river into Yolo county. Several hundred police officers and county sheriffs, armed with pick handles, descended upon Kelley's army and quickly put it to flight, but not before scores of the men had received broken heads. The army is now camped just across the river from the state capital. These men are ugly and they declare they will return to Sacramento and fire the city. Such threats are idle, as the only bridge by which they can cross the river is well guarded by armed sheriffs and police. What the men will do is problematical, as they are without food.

Before the officers attacked the men "General" Kelley, with Thorn, leader of the I. W. W.'s, and three of the officers were arrested for vagrancy and lodged in the county jail as well as fourteen of the most active of the agitators.

BAD BLAZE AT TERRE HAUTE

Business District of City Visited by Costly Fire.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 10.—Fire that started in a basement of a wholesale drug house in the business district here last night spread to adjoining structures, doing great damage. Thirty minutes after the fire was discovered it was estimated that it had caused \$200,000 damage to stock alone.

The three-story building of E. H. Bindley & Co. was destroyed and the fire then spread to buildings occupied by the Freitag, Weinhardt & Co., hardware store, the Thornman & Schloss clothing store and the Herber drug store.

Tampico Trouble Rumors Groundless.

Vera Cruz, March 10.—Mr. Miller, the United States consul at Tampico, confirms the report that all is quiet at that place. He says the federals are as far away as La Puerta, while the rebels have not moved from Victoria.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 93c; No. 2 red, 97½c. Corn—No. 3, 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c. Hay—Baled, \$15.50 @ 17.50; timothy, \$16.00 @ 18.00; mixed, \$15.50 @ 16.50. Cattle—\$3.00 @ 9.00. Hogs—\$7.00 @ 8.90. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.75. Receipts—Cattle, 500; hogs, 2,500; sheep, 50.
At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 99c. Corn—No. 2, 68c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—\$4.00 @ 8.15. Hogs—\$6.00 @ 8.90. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 8.10.
At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2, 67½c. Oats—No. 2, 40½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 9.70; stocker and feeders, \$5.00 @ 8.10. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.50. Sheep—\$4.90 @ 6.15. Lambs—\$6.85 @ 7.65.
At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 69c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 9.25. Hogs—\$6.50 @ 8.85. Sheep—\$5.50 @ 6.20. Lambs—\$7.00 @ 7.80.
At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$3.75 @ 9.15. Hogs—\$6.0 @ 9.15. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 6.40. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 8.00.
Wheat at Toledo.
May, \$1.00½; July, 90½c; cash, 98½c.

THIS NEW MEDICINE SAVES YOU MONEY

We are druggists right here in your town and make a living out of the drug business, but it is because people have to have drugs and not because we like to see people suffer—we don't. Our duty is to render the best service we can, and when someone is ailing, we are interested in seeing them take the best medicine there is for their particular trouble. We don't recommend "sure-alls," as we don't believe there are such things. We don't want you to spend more than you have to. Some of you get small wages, and when you're sick, none at all, and you should get the most you can for your money.

We recently came across a new remedy for increasing strength and building up people who are run-down and emaciated. We know that a slight trouble sometimes grows into a serious one, and to stop it in the beginning, will save you money in the end. This new compound is called Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion. It is the best remedy, when you are run-down tired out, nervous—no matter what the cause. It doesn't merely stimulate you and make you feel good for a few hours, but takes hold of the weakness and builds you up to a healthy, normal condition. It is a real nerve-food tonic and builder of good blood, strong muscle, good digestion. It contains Hypophosphites, which tone the nerves, and pure Olive Oil, which nourishes the nerves, the blood and the entire system. Pleasant to take. Contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs. We promise that if you are not perfectly satisfied with it, we'll give back your money as soon as you tell us. Sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us, \$1.00—H. H. Carter Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

Advertisement.

Veteran Dentist Burned to Death.

Cannelton, Ind., March 10.—In a fire in his home Dr. James C. Bush, veteran dentist of this city, was burned to death. He had been asleep in a room where the flames were discovered by neighbors. Others in the family were absent.

Is Sickness A Sin? A Sin of Commission or a Sin of Omission? Or Both? We transgress Nature's laws, the Liver strikes, then we omit or neglect until we ache or sicken. Loosen the jammed-up bile. Keep it loose with the old time-tried May Apple Root (Podophyllin). Podophyllin with the gripe taken out is called

PODOLAX

Sold by Rucker's Drug Store.

A Newspaper
For the Home
Fascinating
Serial Stories

8th Annual Bargain Day

of the SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

Devoted to the
Interests of
Seymour and
Jackson County

Saturday, March 14th, 1914

ONE DAY ONLY

The Daily Republican **\$5.20** Per Year When Paid By The Week
The Daily Republican **\$4.00** When Paid in Advance Bargain Day
\$1.20 Earned

That's a Big Earning in One Day for \$4.00

312 Issues of the Best Newspaper
in Southern Indiana Delivered
to Your Home Each Evening for

\$4.00

All The News All The Time---Local, Foreign and Political

Office Open
Until 10:00 p.m.
Saturday,
March 14, 1914

This offer is good for one day only, Saturday, March 14, 1914. All arrearages in subscription must be brought up to date before you are entitled to this bargain.

The SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

PHONE 42

108 WEST SECOND STREET

SEYMOUR, IND.

SEE CARRIER
BOY
OR CALL AT
OFFICE

MUNCIE RETURNS TO DRY COLUMN

Saloons Ousted By a Majority
of 462.

BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLE

In the Third Option Election Held in
Seat of Delaware County, Both Sides
Put Up a Determined Fight, but the
"Wets" Did Not Have the Votes and
Saloon Licenses Must Be Surrendered.

Muncie, Ind., March 10.—The citizens of Muncie again voiced their sentiments against the licensed saloon when a "dry" majority of 462 was returned in the option election held here yesterday. The "drys" carried eight of the twelve precincts and lost the other four only by small margins.

As a result of the election Muncie within ninety days will again become the largest "dry" city in the state. All of the saloon licenses must be surrendered at the expiration of ninety days. It is declared by the "drys" that the result of the election here will have a general effect throughout the state in favor of the "drys" for state-wide prohibition.

In the first option election held in Delaware county, including Muncie, in May, 1909, the county voted "dry" by a majority of 2,956, the twelve precincts in Muncie giving a "dry" majority of 209.

In the second option election held in Muncie, in April, 1911, the "wets" returned a majority of 504. After the 1911 election the "drys" circulated remonstrances and made all of the wards except one "dry" by remonstrance.

The election was the most bitterly contested of any option battle held in Muncie. With the city administration back of them, the saloon forces had planned to run the election with a high hand and had made arrangements, it is said, to vote several hundred "floaters."

The "drys" had 100 deputy sheriffs appointed by Sheriff White. When the polls opened the "dry" forces were out in large numbers and no attempt was made to vote any "floaters." Every voting place in the city was surrounded by from twenty to fifty "dry" workers, besides the deputy sheriffs.

and they were prepared to prevent illegal voting at any cost.

The women of the city played an important part in the election and many worked the full twelve hours. Hundreds of women stood about the polls all day long, serving coffee and sandwiches to the voters and workers, while others passed out "dry" badges. Many farmers also assisted the "drys."

Jury Acquits Brown.

Anderson, Ind., March 10.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the Brown murder case. George William Brown sat with his head down as Judge Bagot pronounced the words which allowed him to go to his home in Ingalls for the first time since the tragic death of Constable Albert Hawkins on July 9 of last year.

Family Offers Reward.

Evansville, Ind., March 10.—A reward has been offered by the family to anyone finding the body of Henry F. Miller, seventy-six years old, a war veteran, who is thought to have drowned himself.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Reports that Miss Julia Marlowe was ill with appendicitis in a hospital at Baltimore have been proved untrue. The senate adopted a resolution to amend the rules so as to prevent smoking in the senate executive session.

Lieutenant Esner, an Austrian army aviator, who made an ascent with a passenger, fell at Asperin and both men were killed.

Dispatches from Greece say that inhabitants of Koristo have driven out Albanian officials and proclaimed an autonomous government.

A Canadian Pacific steamer has landed at Vancouver with 2,500,000 Chinese eggs consigned to commission firms in the United States.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of H. C. Allen of Colorado to be interstate commerce commissioner to succeed Charles A. Prouty.

Three men were fatally injured perhaps and two others hurt seriously in a fire at Clarksburg, W. Va., which did damage amounting to \$130,000.

Patriotic Greeks living in this country will have a chance to show their national spirit by subscribing to the new \$100,000,000 issue of bonds that the government of Greece has announced.

The Chinese government has negotiated a loan of \$25,000,000 from the Bethlehem Steel works, London, England, with which to build a naval base at Fu Chow, the capital

PLEA IS REJECTED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Convicted Dynamiters Find Their
Last Hope Gone.

Washington, March 10.—Convicted in the dynamiting cases at Indianapolis, the twenty-four men who failed to obtain new trials will take the punishment meted out to them. This is the decision of the United States supreme court, which has refused to review the decision of the United States court of appeals at Chicago. The defendants, headed by Frank M. Ryan, president of the iron workers' union, asked for a writ of certiorari from the highest court, which, if granted, would have brought the cases of all the defendants who had not obtained new trials before the supreme court for review.

Only a pardon can now keep the convicted men out of the penitentiary.

"The application for writ is denied," was the whole of the decision of the court. The court's decision was announced by Chief Justice White, who referred to the case by number only. This being a criminal case, there is no further relief available for the defendants. The higher court never grants a rehearing on a denial of a writ of certiorari.

It will now be necessary for the United States district court at Indianapolis to enforce its judgment in the case, which means that the convicted men will be taken to prison at once.

Several of the twenty-four defendants are now serving jail sentences, unable to obtain bail. Originally there were thirty-two defendants.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
New York..... 24	Clear
Boston..... 32	Pt. Cloudy
Denver..... 32	Pt. Cloudy
San Francisco. 58	Clear
St. Paul..... 20	Clear
Chicago..... 22	Clear
Indianapolis.. 34	Clear
St. Louis..... 28	Clear
New Orleans.. 44	Clear
Washington... 23	Pt. Cloudy

Cloudy.

ATHLETIC CLUB FIRE APPALLING

Death List Expected to Reach
Thirty-Five.

MAY GO AS HIGH AS FIFTY

Loss of the House Register of the Missouri Athletic Club in Blaze That Destroyed Handsome Club House, Taking Many of the Guests to Death, Renders Uncertain the Number of the Missing.

St. Louis, March 10.—Officials of the club estimate that thirty-five persons perished in the fire which destroyed the Missouri Athletic club yesterday morning. They made this estimate after a day of checking up names of club members known to have been in the club and who are missing. Eight bodies are at the morgue. The toll may run as high as fifty, since several guests are believed to have spent the night at the club whose names were unknown to the officials.

The fire caused a property loss of approximately \$500,000 and proved such a financial blow to the club that the members declared that it was doubtful if the famous organization would be able to reopen a clubhouse.

The known dead: Edwin C. Kessler, St. Louis; John Martin Riekey, Chicago; James D. Reilly, St. Louis; William E. Erd, East St. Louis; Allen R. Hancock, St. Louis; three unidentified men. While the search continues for further bodies, seventeen persons who were injured in the fire are under treatment at hospitals.

The blaze was the fourth serious fire in the downtown district of St. Louis in eight days and the most serious as to fatalities of any fire in the city's history. This fire completely wrecked the seven-story building occupied jointly by the Missouri Athletic club and the Boatmen's bank. In the vaults of the bank, which occupied part of the first floor of the building, is more than \$1,300,000 in currency. The vaults were unharmed.

The number of guests who had rooms in the clubhouse, either permanently or for the night, was about one hundred. The fire, which was discovered by a woman who was waiting in the club lobby for her escort and who saw the reflection of the flames in the plate glass windows across the street

swept rapidly through the building.

Thirty-eight guests on the fifth floor were awakened by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Magill, who refused to leave until they had given the alarm to all within reach. Mr. Magill was house manager of the club. Mrs. Magill was badly burned before she got outside.

Dramatic escapes were numerous. One of the most spectacular was that of twelve or thirteen men who descended from a fifth-floor window to the roof of an adjoining four-story building by means of an improvised rope made out of two sheets. One guest escaped by leaping over a chasm ten feet wide to the roof of an adjoining building, six stories below.

POLICEMAN HAD TO SHOOT

Attacked by Three Negroes, Evansville Officer Kills One.

Evansville, Ind., March 10.—Drawing his revolver when attacked by three negroes armed with knives, Patrolman Frank Melton shot and killed Bradley Wilson, a section hand, and wounded Solomon Bryant. Bryant will live. Melton was stabbed in the back and cut about the face and hands. He is not seriously hurt. The trouble occurred when Melton attempted to serve warrants for minor offenses on the negroes. They rushed at him and, slashing with knives, forced him into a ditch. Melton broke the knife blade and opened fire. Colored section hands nearby became menacing and bicycle officers who answered a hurry call sent in a riot call that brought a patrol load of police.

Farmers Want Better Market.

South Bend, Ind., March 10.—St. Joseph county farmers will meet here Saturday to consider the formation of an organization to promote development of the public market.

NEW LAW IS INTERPRETED

State Supreme Court Passes on Matter of Huffman's Bail.

Indianapolis, March 10.—The state supreme court, for want of jurisdiction, has declined to order the admission to bail of Wm. Huffman, former Terre Haute councilman convicted of election frauds, pending the determination of a motion for a new trial in the Vigo circuit court and of an appeal to be prayed if a new trial is denied.

The supreme court, however, held that the trial court would not be warranted in ordering the sheriff to take Huffman, now held in the Vigo county jail, to the state prison pending the disposition of his motion for a new trial. The decision represents practically the first interpretation to be

given of the act of 1911 providing for bail on appeal in certain criminal cases.

Special Prosecutor Roach, who obtained Huffman's conviction, and Judge Fortune of the Vigo circuit court, held a two hours' conference with Governor Ralston in which they discussed the Terre Haute situation in detail and asked that protection, possibly by state troops, be provided for witnesses and others who will figure in the trial next week of Mayor Donn M. Roberts, who is charged with participation in election frauds.

The governor expressed the belief that local authorities should be held responsible for the protection of witnesses and officers of the court and for the maintenance of order in the courtroom and on the streets.

The governor called the Vigo county sheriff by telephone and urged that he take steps to prevent possible disturbances. The sheriff gave the governor assurances that he would be ready to meet any emergency and that he would assume the responsibility of preserving order in the courtroom and protecting witnesses from intimidation.

Threats against their lives have been contained in several letters received by Special Prosecutor Roach, Special Judge Blankenbaker and Judge Fortune and investigations are being made to determine the authorship of the letters.

Both Carried Away.

In "Things I Remember" Frederick Townsend Martin, writing of Mrs. Peter Lorillard Ronalds, says that in his younger days she was nominated in Paris as the "Patti des Salons" because of her exquisite soprano voice. In London one evening an American



woman was so carried away with this voice that she left her seat and clasped about the neck of Mrs. Ronalds not only her arms, but her "valuable necklace," saying, "Pray, pray accept this as a tribute to your divine voice!" The next day the giver of the necklace reappeared and without ceremony

avowed to Mrs. Ronalds that she had made a mistake in donating the necklace, because she had been "carried away" by the sound of Mrs. Ronalds' voice.

"What a pity," answered Mrs. Ronalds, "for the necklace has been carried away too. It's now in my safe at the bank!"

THE-HUB

as special representative of the
Hahn Tailoring Co., Indianapolis,
and Ed. V. Price & Co., Chicago,
announces for Spring,
nineteen hundred and fourteen,
1000 beautiful patterns
and an army of skilled tailors at your service.
May we have your presence for at least a look through
these great lines?

Satisfaction in style,
fit and price
guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

O. S. Brooke, of Brownstown, was in the city today on business.
Mrs. John C. Groub and Mrs. Tom Groub spent today in Indianapolis.
John M. Lewis made a business trip to Indianapolis this morning.
Mrs. Edward Short went to Sellersburg this afternoon on business.
Miss Carrie Baker, of Moores Hill, is visiting in the family of Morton Black.
Mr. and Mrs. Abe Barskin went to Indianapolis this morning to spend a few days.
Mrs. P. Bradley, of Elwood, came this afternoon to visit with Mrs. W. P. Rooney.
Mrs. W. M. Whitson, of Scottsburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Graham, this week.
Mr. and Mrs. James Goforth returned this morning from a visit with relatives in Butlerville.
Mrs. Edward Horning went to Columbus this morning to visit Mrs. Mel Ruddick for several days.
Mrs. Willard Everhart was called to Washington this morning on account of the death of a friend.
Mrs. Rose M. Johnson and son, of North Vernon, came this morning to spend a few days with relatives.
Mrs. George Loftus returned to her home in North Vernon this morning after visiting Mrs. James Mount.
Miss Viola Robertson, of Brownstown, came Monday evening for a visit with Mrs. Sarah Pfaffenberger.
Mrs. E. D. Wright left this afternoon for Kansas City, Mo., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant.
Mrs. Francis Crane and son, Gerald, have returned from a week's visit with friends and relatives at Indianapolis.
Mrs. J. W. Brewer and Mrs. Frank Dorsey, of Medora, came this morning to spend the day with Mrs. Roscoe Spear.
Mrs. William Blades, of Crothersville, was here this morning on her way to Paris Crossing where she will visit her father.
Mrs. Harry C. Miller, who has been visiting friends here for several days, returned to her home in Mitchell this afternoon.
Mrs. J. S. Nolting, of Indianapolis, was here this morning on her way home from a visit with her father, John Horstman, in Brownstown.
Mrs. Carrie Spalding, Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Howard Irvin and Mrs. J. J. Lash, of Columbus, attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Steele this afternoon.
Mrs. and Mrs. Albert Nelson and son, of Indianapolis, who have been visiting relatives here and at Brownstown, returned to their home this morning.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

SURPRISE PARTY.

Mrs. Sarah Pfaffenberger was given a pleasant surprise Monday evening at her home on McDonald street by about seventy of her relatives and friends, in honor of her birthday anniversary. The dining table was decorated with spring flowers and smilax. Music was furnished throughout the evening by the orchestra. Mrs. Pfaffenberger received many gifts.

TUESDAY CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Tuesday Club was held this afternoon with Mrs. E. A. Remy, North Chestnut street.

The following is the program: Responses.....Dryden Milton's "Samson Agonistes".....Mrs. Lenore Swails.
John Dryden: Tragedy, "All for Love"; Comedy, "The Spanish Friar".....Mrs. J. H. Carter
London Theaters and Actors of this Period.....Mrs. Farver

AERIAL TIME SIGNALS.

How They May Be Picked Up by Owners of Wireless Outfits.

The wisdom of furnishing vessels at sea with the correct time by wireless has been demonstrated time and again since the government began sending the signals over a year ago. Since that time, too, many jewelers, railway officials and others on land who need the correct time have been taking the messages. The sending instruments are extremely powerful, and any owner of a wireless outfit within their range may get the time absolutely correct twice a day by properly tuning his receiving apparatus.

The stations that send out the reports and the wave lengths used by each are as follows: Arlington, 2,500 meters; Key West, 1,000 meters; New Orleans, 1,000 meters; North Head, 2,000 meters; Eureka, 1,400 meters; San Diego, 2,000 meters; Mare Island, 2,500 meters.

The time signals have been distinctly noted over 2,000 miles from the sending station, and as the waves travel 186,000 miles a second the difference between the sending and receiving time is practically nil.

All the stations send the time signals at noon and 10 p. m., the first three according to seventy-fifth meridian time and the last four according to one hundred and twentieth meridian time. The signals begin five minutes before noon and 10 p. m. Every second is sounded except the twenty-ninth in each minute, the last five seconds of the first four minutes and the last ten seconds of the fifth minute; then at noon and 10 p. m. the signal is a longer contact after another ten second break.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Aye, Aye!

Johnny—My pa says I can't play with you no more. Your pa's a trust magnate and a thief and a robber.
Willie—Hub! Your pa's a umpire, ain't he? You ought to hear what my pa says about him.—St. Louis Republican.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

Mush Roll 5c. All Grocers. m25d

THOSE FASHIONS.

"Ah, fly with me and be my love!
No more I'll scorn your dress
So straight and narrow, if not prim,
But all its loveliness
I'll sing with ardor from my heart,
As passing grace above;
Also your feather duster plume
If you will be my love."

"Yes, dear one, I will fly with you
And will not ridicule
The freakish garb with bat-like wings,
Which makes you look the fool
Except to eyes of love like mine.
I find it picturesque,
And I will marry you, my love,
Even in this new weird dress."

She put her little hand in his.
The task he did not shrink
Of boosting her into the car,
Although it was hard work.
And so they rolled away in bliss,
Full happy for a span,
Well mated—she, the hobbler girl;
He, the kimono man.
—Baltimore American.

He Knew Well Enough.



Old Man—Is that your mamma you der with the beautiful set of furs?
Willie—Yes, sir.
Old Man—Well, do you know what poor animal it is that has to suffer in order that your mamma might have the furs with which she adorns herself so proudly?
Willie—Yes, sir; my papa.—Wisconsin State Journal.

Squaring Himself.

A host who was nervous and inexperienced rose hurriedly at the conclusion of a song one of his guests had given.
"Ladies and—er—gentlemen," he said, "before Mr. M. began he asked me to apologize for his voice, but I omitted to do so—er—er—apologize now!"—London Tit-Bits.

Armor Plate Hose

FOR THE BOYS
THE GIRLS
THE BABIES
THE LADIES

GUARANTEED FAST BLACK
Price 15c and 25c
No Better Stockings on the Market
They Wear Like Iron
Adolph Steinwedel
17 North Chestnut Street

YOUR Watch or Clock Can be Made to Keep Time Let us Prove It STRATTON--Jeweler

Truly Impossible.

Critic—Your book isn't true to life.
Author—Why do you say that?
Critic—Well, you say, "As the young lady ordered a four dollar dinner her fiancé smiled." Did you ever see a fiancé do that?—Kansas City Star.

A Feline Wonder.

Bacon—Our cat is dead, and it was fifteen years old.
Egbert—It must have gone the pace.
"Why?"
"To live nine lives in fifteen years."
—Yonkers Statesman.

Words of Kindness.

"I try to mind my own business," said Mrs. Sloothington.
"I never saw any one," replied Miss Cayenne, "who endured failure with greater fortitude.—Washington Star.

Sufficient Excuse.

"How did she happen to turn her ankle?"
"Oh, her ankle was well turned, and there was a handsome young doctor stopping at the same hotel."—Judge.

In Light.

"So Madge is going to marry that young oculist. Is he wealthy?"
"Not now. But there's a good deal of money in sight for him."—Boston Transcript.

We do "Printing that Pleases."

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Wheat92c
New Corn60c
Straw, wheat, ton.....7.00
Straw, oats, ton.....8.00
Hay, timothy, loose.....\$16@19
Hay, timothy, baled.....\$16@18
Hay, clover, ton.....\$14@16

POULTRY.

Hens, per pound.....12c
Springs, per pound.....10c
Guineas, apiece25c
Ducks, per pound.....10c
Geese, per pound.....8c
Old roosters, per pound.....7c
Turkeys, per pound.....16c
Old Toms, per pound.....12c
Pigeons, per dozen.....75c
Eggs, per dozen.....22c
Butter, per pound.....15c

HOGS.

Top\$8-\$8.45
Light\$7.75-\$8.25

CATTLE.

Butcher cattle\$7@8
Veal calves, per lb.....\$6-\$7

SHEEP.

Best\$5



How much money have you paid out for slate and dirt—something that you did not include in your order for coal? If you could figure it up, we are certain the results would amaze you. Why not get what you want—an honest ton of honest coal by having us fill your requirements.

Raymond City at \$4.25 Per Ton.

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COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4



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on lumber, mill work and prices? If you are, you are in position to judge, and you will appreciate ours. If you are not, you are just as safe in dealing with us, for nobody has ever known us to take advantage of a customer in our dealings. Fairness, squareness, liberality—those are our watchwords.

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We are specialists.

For ordinary groceries you go to the general store. Their attention is divided among side lines. For good groceries, the kind that you know will prove full value, you go to the store which specializes on groceries.

We do not bid for your trade, on granite and tinware, meats, novelties and the many other side lines. Our business is to furnish your table.

We are specialists on good things to eat. Call 170 and be convinced.

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25.00 is .50 100.00 is 2.00
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COMPLETING FUND TO IMMORTALIZE HEROIC WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR

\$700,000 Available For Red
Cross Building In the
National Capital.

Ministering Angels' Deeds of
Valor and Sacrifice Un-
dimmed by Time.

WITH an appropriation by congress of \$300,000 and individual contributions of \$400,000 available, the erection of a Red Cross building in Washington in memory of the women of the civil war is assured. Plans for the memorial have been approved by the statutory commission in charge of the project and a site selected.

This tribute to the heroism of the women of the north and the women of the south is to rear its stately columns within a stone's throw of the White House on Seventeenth street and will be flanked on one side by the Corcoran Gallery of Art and on the other by Continental hall, the national home of the D. A. R.

The plans provide for a structure of two stories and basement, with an assembly room fifty feet by sixty-four feet on the first floor, a large museum room on the basement floor and numerous offices on the first and second floors. The floor plans were suggested largely by Red Cross officers, in order that the work of the organization may be carried on as systematically as possible. Therefore the chief task of the architects has been to work out the details and design a beautiful exterior.

Fifth Red Cross Building.

There will be three rooms especially for the use of the three great boards of the Red Cross—the war relief board, the national relief board and the international relief board. From the standpoint of the Red Cross the erection of this building places the United States on a plane with Russia, Austria and

that their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may forever be perpetuated this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross.

At the time of the civil war there was no Red Cross—no organized effort for nursing sick and wounded soldiers. Nor were there many women trained in nursing as they are now. Within thirty days after the troops were called for the secretary of war appointed Miss Dorothea L. Dix of Boston as superintendent of nurses. Miss Dix had improved prison conditions all over the country as well as abroad and had founded thirty-two hospitals besides two in Japan. She issued circulars describing the kind of women she required for her service, and she would accept no others.

Patriotism and Hoopskirts.

Miss Mary A. G. Holland, herself an army nurse, who has written "Our Army Nurses," quotes this circular of Miss Dix. It reads:

"No woman under thirty years of age need apply to serve in a government



MABEL T. BOARDMAN, NOTED RED CROSS WORKER.

hospital. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoopskirts."

Miss Holland was eager to go to the front, but was the sole support of her mother. At last her mother told her to go—and then Miss Holland considered the requirements of Miss Dix.

She says of herself that she was plain enough and old enough, and that her clothes were of necessity plain. But she felt that she could not give up her hoopskirt. Soon, however, her self abnegation reached even that point, so she left her hoops behind and joined Miss Dix.

"Mother" Bickerdyke.

Down from the middle west went "Mother" Bickerdyke, who General Sherman declared was his most reliable general. She followed the army through Tennessee and across the mountains, her paramount object to provide them with nourishment. The aid societies sent her supplies and she collected them from wherever they might be found. It was most difficult to get milk and eggs—the nourishing food that the sick soldiers needed so terribly—so Mrs. Bickerdyke conceived the idea of providing them herself.

It was her intention to secure a hundred cows and a thousand hens and have them cared for on an island in the Mississippi near Memphis. She took a journey up into the middle west and got her cows and hens and returned with them to the south. Suspecting that some of the stores for her stock were being used by the officers, she appeared one day in the officers' mess just as a meal was served. From the table she collected the jellies and other delicacies that belonged to her sick boys and took them away.

One of the officers tried to have her forbidden the hospitals. He complained to the general of a "woman who is making herself obnoxious and who should be removed."

"Who is she?" inquired the general. "A Mrs. Bickerdyke."

The general laughed. "She ranks me," he said. "I guess she'll have to stay."

Cast Fortunes With "Enemy."

The Union never had a stancher friend than Miss Van Lew, a Virginian. She was one of the belles of Richmond, but as a young girl she had been sent to school in Philadelphia, and there determined to devote her life to the Union if secession came. And when the guns of Sumter roared she took her stand under the stars and stripes.

The people of Richmond knew that she was sending out information to the Union officers; they knew that she was watching every movement of their troops and forwarding it to the Federals, but so cleverly was her work accomplished that it was almost impossible to catch her in the act.

By her own work she established five secret stations by which news

could be forwarded to the Union authorities.

The war was waged almost entirely in southern territory. It swept across the homes of the southern women, and they did their share of service. The women on the edges of the fray, in southern Florida and Alabama, went up to help, but most of the women of the south had no need to go to the front—they were at the front.

Mrs. Mary Martha Reid lived in Florida. She was a widow with an only son. When he went to join the Army of Virginia she would not stay behind. She went to Richmond and took charge of a hospital, and wherever the army needed her there was she to be found. She served all through the war, to see her son die in Richmond in '64.

Miss Jane Thomas, sixty-three years old, of Tennessee, went to Virginia and followed her army to give help when it was needed.

A Widow Who Gave Her All.

One of the most picturesque figures of the war was Mrs. Ella King Newsom, who followed the Army of the Tennessee. Less than twenty years old, a widow, heartbroken at the loss of her husband and infant son when the war broke out, Mrs. Newsom closed her house at Winchester and went to Memphis to devote herself to the hospital service in memory of her husband, who was a physician.

In spite of her youth and inexperience she took charge of Overton hospital. She was wealthy, besides being young and beautiful, and when she went to the hospital she took five servants with her. Before long Mrs. Newsom decided to go where the need was great and there were fewer to help, so she went up to Bowling Green, Ky. The southern army, fighting, began to fall back from the middle west, and Mrs. Newsom, taking her sick and wounded, returned to Nashville.

Scarcely had she begun her work there when she was told that she must retreat. There were soldiers too ill to be removed, and Mrs. Newsom did not want to leave them. The general told her that the city would be filled with Federal troops in a few hours and she would be taken prisoner and that the army could not spare her. Then a wo-



DOROTHEA L. DIX, WHO WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF UNION ARMY NURSES.

man standing near, who had been visiting the hospitals, spoke. "Mrs. Newsom," she said, "I am a Union woman. I didn't want you to find it out. If there is any one you want especially taken care of leave him in my care. I'll look after him."

"It's all of them!" exclaimed Mrs. Newsom.

"I'll take care of them all," said the Union friend.

"Then I promise you," said Mrs. Newsom, "that wherever I find a Federal soldier in need of help I'll give him of my best because of what you do for my boys."

And so they shook hands upon it, and Mrs. Newsom, with three trainloads of soldiers, left for Winchester. They were three days going about thirty miles. Then they stopped. The officers told Mrs. Newsom that the engines had been cut loose from the trains and taken away. They were at an old depot a few miles south of Winchester, and it was dead of night.

"I know this place," said Mrs. Newsom, "and if you can find a lantern I can find some men who will get engines to take us into Winchester." And she did too!

Undaunted to the End.

Soon came the battle of Corinth, and both Confederate and Federal victims were brought into Mrs. Newsom's improvised hospital. Hearing of the great need, a band of thirty women came from Mobile to join Mrs. Newsom. Among them was Miss Kate Cumming, who remained with her until the end of the war. Miss Cumming has since written a book in which she describes Mrs. Newsom as the Florence Nightingale of the southern army—the soldiers loved her so.

She followed to Shiloh and wherever the battle raged. She was en route to North Carolina to join General Johnston when news was brought of General Lee's surrender. Her health was gone, her wealth was gone, and, lacking food, she got back to Atlanta. There she helped other women make doughnuts and gingerbread, which she sold to the Union troops. There had been no money among the southerners for months but the Confederate money, and that now was useless.

After the war Mrs. Newsom was married again and was a second time left a widow. Through the influence of a United States senator from Tennessee she was given a government position. Now, at the age of seventy-three, she has to work for her living.

SCOTLAND YARD WARNS TOURISTS

Americans Especial Prey of
London "Con" Men.

BEGIN OPERATIONS IN APRIL

Methods by Which Sharpers Rob the Unwary Explained in Circular Sent to State Department Through Consul General—Tricks With Variants Not Unlike Those Employed on This Side.

The United States consul general at London has reported to the state department in Washington that he has received a communication from the criminal investigation department of New Scotland Yard saying that in view of the large number of visitors from America who have been victimized by the "confidence trick" in London, a police warning has been prepared giving the details of the trick as commonly practiced. The warning is as follows:

"Travelers intending to visit London are warned against being induced to part with money by what is known as the 'confidence trick.' The criminals who get their living by this kind of fraud select their victims from among American, Canadian and Australian visitors because they know that if they are arrested the victim has booked his passage and will not stay in London long enough to prosecute them and that without a prosecutor the police must liberate them.

Trick Has Several Variants.

"There are several variants of the fraud; the commonest is for a man whom we will call A. to approach the victim and, pretending to take him for a Londoner, to ask him for information on some point of historical interest. On the victim declaring himself to be a stranger in London and mentioning his native town, A. claims acquaintance as a fellow townsman and invites the victim to lunch with him.

"As they are going along the street they overtake a second man, B. who drops a satchel or an envelope just in front of them. The victim picks it up and restores it to the owner, who professes extravagant gratitude, saying that the envelope contains the proof of the inheritance of a large fortune from the will of an uncle. Sometimes he shows them a newspaper cutting purporting to give the result of a lawsuit which, he says, has been decided in his favor. B. then invites the two to lunch with him, and in the course of the meal tells them his uncle made a very eccentric will and that he is at his wits' end to know how to comply with one of the conditions, which is that he is to distribute £5,000 among the poor of London and a like sum among the poor of the victim's native state.

"He is actually looking for two conscientious and trustworthy almoners to do this for him, and he is ready to pay each of them £500 for their trouble. After some conversation A. volunteers to undertake the distribution in London. B. appears to be suspicious and objects that their acquaintance is too slight to warrant him in reposing such confidence in him. A. then produces from his pocket a bundle of what appear to be banknotes and, to show his confidence in B., begs him to take them out of the room. After a good deal of pressing, B. complies, and on his return an agreement is drawn up and B. hands over to A. what appears to be £5,000 in notes.

Victim Waits in Vain.

"It is then the victim's turn. Alured by the prospect of winning £500 for nothing, the victim scarcely requires the persuasion of A. to volunteer to distribute £5,000 among the poor of his native state. In order to establish 'confidence,' he is induced to go with A. to his bank and draw out £100 or £150 in notes.

"The comedy is then repeated, only this time it has its tragic side. B. disappears with the notes and, after a long interval, A. goes out to see what has become of him. Naturally the victim never sees him again, unless, after lodging a complaint, he is called to identify him at the police station, when, as has been said, he has to decide whether he will stay to prosecute or put up with his loss.

"Incredible as it may seem, the supply of dupes seems to be inexhaustible. The tricksters' season begins about April and continues until the last visitor has left England late in the autumn."

RADIUM SIGN FOR 2,000 YEARS

Speck of Mineral Lights an Advertisement For Colorado.

To exploit Colorado's most spectacular mineral resources State Mine Commissioner T. R. Henahan has made a sign containing the single word "Radium." It is self illuminating by the use of an infinitesimal fraction of radium treated by a secret commercial process.

If scientists are correct the sign will continue to give out its illuminating rays for 2,000 years without attention of any kind.

News Films of the Passing Show

Gold and silver wigs were worn at a St. Petersburg ball attended by women high in Russian society.

Movie theaters in Pittsburgh must be divided into three separate compartments for men, women and children.

Chicken whose crop was sewed up after an accident by owner, Mortimer Ogden, of Norwalk, Conn., recovers and is now laying eggs.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has told the legislature that he would refuse to accept an increase in his salary from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.

Women anti-suffragettes of East Orange, N. J., were accused of taking down announcement cards hung in stores to advertise a suffrage meeting.

GIVES HIS ORDERS FOR GROCERIES BY WIRELESS.

Deals With a Storekeeper to Whom He
Taught the Code.

It is only a few years ago that judicious housewives adopted the motto "Do your shopping by telephone." It now appears, however, that such a practice must soon be superseded by ordering via wireless. The original exponent of this novel method is a young inventor and wireless expert of Washington, Fred Signor, assistant engineer for the department of commerce.

About a year ago Signor commenced investigations of radio telegraphy. Having a natural aptitude for electricity and mathematics, he soon learned enough to earn him a commission as "radio operator" from his department. He commenced a series of experiments and finally evolved a compact system of towers, antennae and batteries at his home, from which he could send and receive messages. His sending radius was only twenty-five miles, but his receivers often caught government dispatches from the Newport wireless station and from Key West, distant more than 1,500 miles.

Harry Rea, a grocer, was also interested in wireless telegraphy. Signor conceived the idea of fitting up a station over his grocery store. He made nearly all the paraphernalia himself and taught Rea the code. Now when Signor wishes a roast of beef or a peck of potatoes or even a box of cigarettes he wafts out his wants on radio waves. Rea straps on his receiver, translates the series of dots and dashes, and forthwith dispatches the order. The only defect in the system seems to be the lack of some wireless method of delivery. This is the only instance known of such a use of the wireless.

"I wireless for groceries every day," says Signor. "I think it will soon be found that aerial telegraphy can be made just as useful and expeditious for short distances as for long ones. At least by my method of ordering I avoid the inconvenience of busy telephone lines, and I never get cut off in the middle of a 'talk.'"

SURGEONS' AMERICAN MECCA.

Site Being Sought For Erection of a
Great Building.

The American College of Surgeons, an honorary organization, is contemplating the erection of a centrally located home to be the mecca for the surgeons of the continent. The cities looked on with favor are Minneapolis, Cleveland, Boston, Washington and New York. Chicago is not considered for the reason that the American Medical association has its headquarters there.

The proposed new home for the college is described by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, general secretary of the college.

"The home of the college," he says, "should provide meeting places for its convocations, spaces in which can be developed a great museum of surgery, including pathological specimens, apparatus and facilities for demonstrations and illustrations of the progress of surgery. It should contain a great working library, lecture rooms, in which important lectures can be delivered with every facility of illustration."

SIAMESE TWINS SEVERED.

Separation of French Babies a Notable
Triumph of Surgery.

An operation of great importance in the surgical world has just been performed in Paris. The so called "Siamese twins," Madeleine and Suzanne Durand, were separated with specially constructed instruments by Dr. Gustave Le Fillatre, assisted by Dr. Risa-cher and Dr. Victor Lelaunay and his wife, who also is a physician. Numerous other surgeons were present.

A local anaesthetic was used, and the babies cried a little during the operation, which lasted fifteen minutes. The girls were born on Nov. 28, 1913. They were joined above the stomach near the bottom of the breastbone by a band of hard flesh about a foot in circumference.

The organs were entirely distinct. The separation of twins so joined, although always dangerous to life, was considered justified by French scientists in view of the tragic deaths of former pairs.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE ORIENT

Psychological Opportunity of
Missionaries Is at Hand.

AMERICAN IDEAS GAIN HOLD

Asiatics Breaking Away From Shackles of Ignorance and Superstition. Much More Progress in the Far East Than Generally Supposed, Says Y. M. C. A. Student Secretary.

"The people of the orient are hungry for new truth, especially western or American truth." This is the conclusion of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, the well known southern Y. M. C. A. student secretary, who recently returned from a trip around the world studying the influence of Christian missions.

Dr. Weatherford, in a recent address at Hampton institute, described some of the Chinese and Japanese economic conditions, which show, he said, the need of the influence of Christian missionaries.

That English and American ideas are eagerly sought by the orientals is shown by some of the street signs printed in English. A few follow: "English Taught Up to the Letter G," "Hairdressing Cafe—Men Properly Barbecued." Behind these absurd signs there is, in the opinion of Dr. Weatherford, the tragedy of a people eager to work their way out of the bondage of ignorance and superstition.

In the Imperial university of Tokyo there are over 570,000 volumes. Of this number some 100,000 are printed in English. On the shelves of the leading Japanese bookshops are the latest German and English books on civics, economics, sociology and philosophy. The new truth is eagerly learned and quickly applied.

Progress in the Far East.

Dr. Weatherford said frankly that the far east was not half as slow as he thought he would find it. He described very vividly his railroad journey through Manchuria on a first class Japanese train, which was made up of Pullman compartment cars, a good dining car and a great American locomotive. Traveling on schedule time at the rate of forty miles an hour was made possible in the far east through the introduction of American high grade products.

He described, too, one of the great cotton mills in Kobe, Japan, in which 7,000 operatives work. The company operating this mill, and eight other similar mills, is capitalized at some \$9,000,000 in gold. It furnishes free meals for its working people, schools for the children of the mill operatives and bairns for all of its men and women.

This social service idea was brought to Kobe by the general manager of the cotton mill who had seen Y. M. C. A. secretaries at work ministering to the soldiers in the Manchurian trenches.

Cheap Labor in Japan.

Dr. Weatherford says that great masses throughout the far east are living far below the line of efficiency. There are millions of people in China who have not enough to eat because of the prevailing economic conditions.

At Nagasaki Dr. Weatherford saw Japanese women handling baskets of coal for sixteen or seventeen hours, with very few intermissions, for some 15 cents a day. In the match factories of Japan a woman who is able to paste 20,000 labels a day on boxes receives 10 cents for twelve hours of labor.

The Japanese year book shows that there are twenty-six skilled and semi-skilled professions paying individuals from 51 cents a day down to 4½ cents a day. In China men who act as common carriers receive 37½ cents a day, and out of this amount pay almost one-half for the privilege of engaging in this laborious occupation.

WOULD PENSION THE AGED.

Connecticut Representative Urges the
United States to Take the Lead.

Representative Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut in offering to congress a bill to create a commission to consider the question of pensions for aged government employees went on record as favoring a general old age pension plan.

The resolution authorizes a commission of five members, to be named by the president, and the report would be submitted within a year. An appropriation of \$25,000 to defray expenses of the commission would be granted.

"The more I have studied the question," said Mr. Reilly, "the more I am convinced that all worthy citizens should, after they have reached a certain age, say sixty-five or seventy, be pensioned at a moderate rate—enough to take care of them and prevent their going to the poorhouse or depending on charity.

"In matters of this kind the United States should lead. If a general old age pension system is adopted—and I am sure one will be eventually—nothing would be lost, as the aged, who are unable to care for themselves, have to be taken care of one way or another by public or private charitable institutions.

"It would solve the problem of pauperism to a great extent. It might be a good idea to permit philanthropists to contribute toward the maintenance of a fund for this purpose."



MARY A. BICKERDYKE, WHO WAS AN AID TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

Germany, which already have Red Cross buildings, and with Japan, which is now constructing one.

But from a broader standpoint, continues the Washington Star, it means the rendering of homage to the flower of American womanhood of a period when the country was torn asunder.

While seemingly new, the thought behind the project is really old and may, indeed, be traced back to one person. In the battle of Gettysburg General Barlow, then Captain Barlow of the United States army, was wounded and left upon the field for dead. His wife straightway set out to find her husband.

As she searched she gave such aid as she could to the dying. She managed to get her husband back to Washington and nursed him. He went back again and again was wounded and had to be brought out. Over and over that happened, with Mrs. Barlow nursing her husband when he needed it and other soldiers when he was well. She died in 1864.

Mindful of what the army nurses suffered that they might alleviate suffering, General Barlow often said to his friend, Captain Scrymser of New York, with whom he had served in the war, that he wished a memorial could be built to the women of the war.

For North and South Alike.

Captain Scrymser finally offered to the commandery of the Loyal Legion of the State of New York \$100,000 to be used as part of a fund for building a memorial to the women of the war. The Loyal Legion, engaging to raise \$200,000, asked congress for an appropriation with which to build a monument to the loyal women of the war. But congress declined to differentiate. The women of the whole country had suffered. The government would not choose part of them alone.

But when the Red Cross asked for an appropriation for a monument to all the women who rendered aid to sick and wounded soldiers congress appropriated the money. Captain Scrymser's offer still held good, and the Red Cross engaged itself to secure the needed balance, and as soon as may be there will stand in Washington a white marble building which will bear, probably at the division of the stairway, where all who enter may read, this inscription:

"A memorial, built by the government of the United States and patriotic citizens, to the women of the north and the women of the south held in loving memory by a now united country. And

The Hollow of Her Hand

By
GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON

Author of "Grasshark"
"Trust in King," etc.

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

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CHAPTER III.

Hetty Castleton.

At half past six she went to the telephone and called for the morning newspapers. At the same time she asked that a couple of district messenger boys be sent to her room with the least possible delay. The hushed, scared voice of the telephone girl downstairs convinced her that news of the tragedy was abroad; she could imagine the girl looking at the headlines with awed eyes even as she responded to the call from room 416, and her shudder as she realized that it was the wife of the dead man speaking.

One of the night clerks, pale and agitated, came up with the papers. Without as much as a glance at the headlines, she tossed the papers on the table. "I have sent for two messenger boys. It is too early to accomplish much by telephone, I fear. Will you be so kind as to telephone at seven o'clock or a little after to my apartment?—You will find the number under Mr. Wrandsall's name. Please inform the butler or his wife that they may expect me by ten o'clock, and that I shall bring a friend with me—a young lady. Kindly have my motor sent to Haffner's garage, and look after. When the reporters come, as they will, please say to them that I will see them at my own home at eleven o'clock."

The clerk, considerably relieved, took his departure in some haste, and she was left with the morning papers, each of which she scanned rapidly. The details, of course, were meager. There was a double-leaded account of her visit to the inn and her extraordinary return to the city. Her chief interest, however, did not rest in these particulars, but in the speculations of the authorities as to the identity of the mysterious woman—and her whereabouts. There was the likelihood that she was not the only one who had encountered the girl on the highway or in the neighborhood of the inn. So far as she could glean from the reports, however, no one had seen the girl, nor was there the slightest hint offered as to her identity. The papers of the previous afternoon had published lurid accounts of the murder, with all of the known details, the name of the victim at that time still being a mystery. She remembered reading the story with no little interest. The only new feature in the case, therefore, was the identification of Challis Wrandsall by his "beautiful wife," and the sensational manner in which it had been brought about. With considerable interest she noted the hour that these dispatches had been received from "special correspondents," and wondered where the shrewd, lynx-eyed reporters napped while she was at the inn. All of the dispatches were timed three o'clock and each paper characterized its issue as an "Extra," with Challis Wrandsall's name in huge type across as many columns as the dignity of the sheet permitted.

Not a word of the girl! Absolute mystery!

Mrs. Wrandsall returned to her post beside the bed of the sleeper in the adjoining room. Deliberately she placed the newspaper on a chair near the girl's pillow, and then raised the window shades to let in the hard gray light of early morn.

It was not her present intention to arouse the wan stranger, who slept as one dead. So gentle was her breathing that the watcher stared in some fear at the fair, smooth breast that seemed scarcely to rise and fall. For a long time she stood beside the bed, looking down at the face of the sleeper, a troubled expression in her eyes.

"I wonder how many times you were seen with him, and where, and by whom," were the questions that ran in a single strain through her mind. "Where do you come from? Where did you meet him? Who is there that knows of your acquaintance with him?"

Her lawyer came in great haste and perturbation at eight o'clock, in response to the letter delivered by one of the messengers. A second letter had gone by like means to her husband's brother, Leslie Wrandsall, instructing him to break the news to his father and mother and to come to her apartment after he had attended to the removal of the body to the family home near Washington square. She made it quite plain that she did not want Challis Wrandsall's body to lie under the roof that sheltered her.

His family had resented their marriage. Father, mother and sister had objected to her from the beginning, not because she was unworthy, but because her tradespeople ancestry was not so remote as his. She found a curious sense of pleasure in returning to them the thing they prized so highly and surrendered to her with such bitterness of heart. She had not been good enough for him; that was their attitude. Now she was returning him

to them, as one would return an article that had been tested and found to be worthless. She would have no more of him!

Carroll, her lawyer, an elderly man of vast experience, was not surprised to find her quite calm and reasonable. He had come to know her very well in the past few years. He had been her father's lawyer up to the time of that excellent tradesman's demise, and he had settled the estate with such unusual dispatch that the heirs—there were many of them—regarded him as an admirable person and kept him busy ever afterward straightening out their own affairs. Which goes to prove that policy is often better than honesty.

"I quite understand, my dear, that while it is a dreadful shock to you, you are perfectly reconciled to the—er—to the—well, I might say the culmination of his troubles," said Mr. Carroll tactfully, after she had related for his benefit the story of the night's adventure, with reservation concerning the girl who slumbered in the room beyond.

"Hardly that, Mr. Carroll. Resigned, perhaps. I can't say that I am reconciled. All my life I shall feel that I have been cheated," she said.

He looked up sharply. Something in her tone puzzled him. "Cheated, my dear? Oh, I see. Cheated out of years and years of happiness. I see."

She bowed her head. Neither spoke for a full minute.

"It's a horrible thing to say, Sara, but this tragedy does away with an alternative; the divorce I have been urging you to consider for so long."

"Yes, we are spared all that," she said. Then she met his gaze with a sudden flash of anger in her eyes. "But I would not have divorced him—never. You understood that, didn't you?"

"You couldn't have gone on for ever, my dear child, enduring the—"

She stopped him with a sharp exclamation. "Why discuss it now? Let the past take care of itself, Mr. Carroll. The past came to an end night before last, so far as I am concerned. I want advice for the future, not for the past."

He drew back, hurt by her manner. She was quick to see that she had offended him.

"I beg your pardon, my best of friends," she cried earnestly.

He smiled. "If you will take present advice, Sara, you will let go of yourself for a spell and see if tears won't relieve the tension under—"

"Tears!" she cried. "Why should I give way to tears? What have I to weep for? That man up there in the country? The cold, dead thing that spent its last living moments without a thought of love for me? Ah, no, my friend, I shed all my tears while he was alive. There are none left to be shed for him now. It was his pleasure to wring them from me because he knew I loved him. She leaned forward and spoke slowly, distinctly, so that he would never forget the words.

"But listen to me, Mr. Carroll. You also know that I loved him. Can you believe me when I say to you that I hate that dead thing up there in Burton's inn as no one ever hated before? Can you understand what I mean? I hate that dead body, Mr. Carroll. I loved the life that was in it. It was the life of him that I loved, the warm, appealing life of him. It has gone out. Some one less amiable than I suffered at his hands and—well, that is enough. I hate the dead body she left behind her, Mr. Carroll."

The lawyer wiped the cool moisture from his brow.

"I think I understand," he said, but he was filled with wonder. "Extraordinary! Ahem! I should say—Ahem! Dear me! Yes, yes—I've never really thought of it in that light."

"I dare say you haven't," she said, lying back in the chair as if suddenly exhausted.



"You Did Not Know He Had a Wife?" She Cried.

"By the way, my dear, have you breakfasted?"

"No. I hadn't given it a thought. Perhaps it would be better if I had some coffee."

"I will ring for a waiter," he said, springing to his feet.

"Not now, please. I have a young friend in the other room—a guest who arrived last night. She will attend to it when she awakes. Poor thing, it has been dreadfully trying for her."

"Good heaven, I should think so," said he, with a glance at the closed door. "Is she asleep?"

"Yes. I shall not call her until you have gone."

"May I inquire—"

"A girl I met recently—an English girl," said she succinctly, and forthwith changed the subject. "There are a few necessary details that must be attended to, Mr. Carroll. That is why I sent for you at this early hour. Mr. Leslie Wrandsall will take charge—"

Ah!" she straightened up suddenly. "What a farce it is going to be!"

Half an hour later he departed, to rejoin her at eleven o'clock, when the reporters were to be expected. He was to do all the talking for her. While he was there, Leslie Wrandsall called her up on the telephone. Hearing but one side of the rather prolonged conversation, he was filled with wonder at the tactful way in which she met and parried the inevitable questions and suggestions coming from her horror-stricken brother-in-law. Without the slightest trace of offensiveness in her manner, she gave Leslie to understand that the final obsequies must be conducted in the home of his parents, to whom once more her husband belonged, and that she would abide by all arrangements his family elected to make. Mr. Carroll surmised from the trend of conversation that young Wrandsall was about to leave for the scene of the tragedy, and that the house was in a state of unspeakable distress. The lawyer smiled rather grimly to himself as he turned to look out of the window. He did not have to be told that Challis was the idol of the family, and that, so far as they were concerned, he could do no wrong!

After his departure, Mrs. Wrandsall gently opened the bedroom door and was surprised to find the girl wide-awake, resting on one elbow, her staring eyes fastened on the newspaper that topped the pile on the chair.

Catching sight of Mrs. Wrandsall she pointed to the paper with a trembling hand and cried out, in a voice full of horror:

"Did you place them there for me to read? Who was with you in the other room just now? Was it some one about the—some one looking for me? Speak! Please tell me. I heard a man's voice—"

The other crossed quickly to her side.

"Don't be alarmed. It was my lawyer. There is nothing to fear—at present. Yes, I left the papers there for you to see. You can see what a sensation it has caused. Challis Wrandsall was one of the most widely known men in New York. But I suppose you know that without my telling you."

The girl sank back with a groan. "My God, what have I done? What will come of it all?"

"I wish I could answer that question," said the other, taking the girl's hand in hers. Both were trembling. After an instant's hesitation, she laid her other hand in the dark, disheveled hair of the wild-eyed creature, who still continued to stare at the headlines. "I am quite sure they will not look for you here, or in my home."

"In your home?"

"You are to go with me. I have thought of it all over. It is the only way. Come, I must ask you to pull yourself together. Get up at once, and dress. Here are the things you are to wear."

She indicated the orderly pile of garments with a wave of her hand.

Slowly the girl crept out of bed, confused, bewildered, stunned.

"Where are my own things? I—I cannot accept these. Pray give me my own—"

Mrs. Wrandsall checked her.

"You must obey me, if you expect me to help you. Don't you understand that I have had a bereavement? I cannot wear these things now. They are useless to me. But we will speak of all that later on. Come, be quick; I will help you to dress. First, go to the telephone and ask them to send a waiter to—these rooms. We must have something to eat. Please do as I tell you."

Standing before her benefactress, her fingers fumbling impotently at the neck of the night-dress, the girl still continued to stare dumbly into the calm, dark eyes before her.

"You are so good. I—I—"

"Let me help you," interrupted the other, deliberately setting about to remove the night-dress. The girl caught it up as it slipped from her shoulders, a warm flush suffusing her face, a shamed look springing into her eyes.

"Thank you, I can—get on very well. I only wanted to ask you a question. It has been on my mind, waking and sleeping. Can you tell me anything about—do you know his wife?"

The question was so abrupt, so startling that Mrs. Wrandsall uttered a sharp little cry. For a moment she could not reply.

"I am so sorry, so desperately sorry for her," added the girl plaintively. "I know her," the other managed to say with an effort.

"If I had only known that he had a wife—" began the girl bitterly, almost angrily.

Mrs. Wrandsall grasped her by the arm. "You did not know that he had a wife?" she cried.

The girl's eyes flashed with a sudden, fierce fire in their depths. "God in heaven, no! I did not know it until— Oh, I can't speak of it! Why should I tell you about it? Why should you be interested in hearing it?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Chronic Somach Trouble Cured.

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakarusa, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

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Frankfort Man Ends His Troubles With First Dose of Treatment.

Walter Spray, of 1011 South Second Street, Frankfort, Ind., for a long time suffered from disorders of the stomach which caused him great pain.

After long and tedious efforts to find relief he at last tried Myar's Wonderful Stomach Remedy. The results, pleasing and beneficial, came right away. In telling of his experience he wrote:

"I took your treatment and will truly say that it did me more good than all the doctors did for me for months. Before I took your medicine I suffered a great deal, but since I took the first dose I have not had a bad spell. I feel that it is even more than you claim."

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WHEN USING HALIBUT.

HALIBUT is one of the most reliable fishes which the housewife finds in the market. It can be bought fresh at almost all seasons, is almost generally liked and makes a substantial dish at moderate cost. Some hints for using it are collected here.

Fillet of Halibut.—Take sliced halibut and cut from the bone; roll each of the pieces into shape and fasten with wooden pick until cooked; brush each piece with lemon juice to which have been added salt, pepper and onion juice. Stew fifteen to twenty minutes and serve with hollandaise sauce.

This Will Be Relished.

Halibut With Oysters.—Take halibut steak, broil and sprinkle with lemon juice. Heat oysters in butter until they curl, season with salt and pepper and pour over the fish. Garnish with parsley or watercress.

Stuffed Halibut Steak.—Take out the bone in each steak and fill the cavity with a bread-crumbs stuffing, such as is used for chicken. Spread a layer of stuffing over the fish. Dot with bits of butter, season nicely and bake.

Flavorfully Flavored.

Tomato Halibut.—Take a one and one-half pound slice of halibut and wipe with a piece of cheese cloth wrung out of cold water. Put in a dripping pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Take a half pint of tomato pulp and pour over top of fish, then put a green pepper with seeds removed over top of tomatoes. Bake in a hot oven half an hour, basting with one-third of a cupful of butter.

Baked Halibut Steaks.—Trim halibut steaks, lay them in a roasting pan and to each two pounds use a cupful of cream or milk, one teaspoonful of four, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and saltspoonful of pepper. Add the seasoning and dot with butter, then pour over it the cream and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. Garnish with parsley and serve with lemon.

Anna Thompson.

The Forty Year Test.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. It not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers.

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ALLOWANCE OF MARCH 1914.	
Burroughs Adding Machine Co. Auditors office exp.	\$ 3.50
Remington Typewriter Co. Treasurers office exp.	9.50
Van Robertson, Prisoner exp.	82.29
Wm. C. Daily, Coroners Inq.	15.59
Webster R. Daily, Coroners Inq.	12.85
Anna Adams, Coroners Inq.	2.00
J. S. Campbell, Coroners Inq.	2.00
David Lane, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Homer Corman, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
David W. Lewis, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Fred Dobbis, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
John Caldwell, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
W. K. Adair, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Claud Holten, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
James Holland, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Homer T. Whiteside, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
James W. Lewis, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	1.00
Grant Roseberry, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Claud Jones, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
William C. Daily, Cor. Inq.	10.25
George E. Lyon, Clerk Cor. Inq.	2.00
Joseph Nickels, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Delilah Nickels, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
William Daily, Cor. Fees.	14.96
Anna Adams, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	2.00
P. E. Kooner, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
Philip Seeburger, Wit. Fees Cor. Inq.	.85
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L. A. Henderson, Attendance officer	42.00
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Home Telephone Co., Phone C. H.	9.00
Home Telephone Co., Phone Jail.	1.50
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7:40 a. m. 1	G. 7:28 a. m.
* 9:18 a. m. 1	L. 9:00 a. m.
9:40 a. m. 1	L. 9:10 a. m.
* 11:18 a. m. 1	L. 11:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m. 1	L. 11:10 a. m.
* 1:18 p. m. 1	L. 1:00 p. m.
1:40 p. m. 1	L. 2:10 p. m.
* 3:18 p. m. 1	L. 3:00 p. m.
3:35 p. m. 1	L. 4:10 p. m.
5:40 p. m. 1	L. 5:00 p. m.
* 6:18 p. m. 1	L. 6:10 p. m.
7:40 p. m. 1	L. 7:00 p. m.
* 8:18 p. m. 1	L. 8:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m. 1	L. 9:10 p. m.
10:45 p. m. G	L. 10:00 p. m.
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Beehunter	9:33 am	6:10 pm	7:30 am
Linton	9:47 am	6:24 pm	7:45 am
Jasconville	10:14 am	7:00 pm	8:18 am
Terre Haute	11:15 am	8:00 pm	9:25 am
No. 8, Linton to Terre Haute leave Linton 1:00 p. m., arriving at Terre Haute 2:55 p. m.			
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—Daily—			
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 9
Terre Haute	5:50 am	1:05 pm	5:50 pm
Jasconville	6:50 am	2:07 pm	6:49 pm
Linton	7:17 am	2:32 pm	7:17 pm
Beehunter	7:30 am	2:46 pm	7:30 pm
Elkhart	7:46 am	3:00 pm	7:46 pm
Odion	7:58 am	3:15 pm	8:00 pm
Bedford	8:22 am	3:40 pm	
Seymour	11:30 am	6:20 pm	
No. 5, Terre Haute to Linton, leaves Terre Haute 10:20 a. m., arrives Linton 11:50 a. m.			
No. 15 Mixed Train Northbound, leaves Westport 8:30 a. m., arrives Seymour 10:45 a. m., daily except Sunday.			
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FOR SALE—Four span of work mules. C. C. Gunn, Elizabethtown, Ind. m17d

FOR SALE—Soft coal heater. Phone 761. m14d

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, for light housekeeping or rooming; also business room. Reasonable rent. Corner Third and Mill. m14d

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located. F. H. Gates. m3dtf

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, with cistern, cellar, electricity. Center of city. E. C. Bollinger. m9dtf

FOR RENT—Modern seven room house. North Ewing. E. C. Bollinger. f2dtf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Call 115 West Second St. m10d-tf

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
March 10, 1914.	52	26

Weather Indications.

For Indiana: Cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain late tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday.

Miss Iona Crawford, of Tunnelton, was brought here this morning and admitted to the Schneck hospital. She will undergo an operation Wednesday morning.

Miss Lorene Weisenback, who has been visiting here, returned to her home in Sellersburg this afternoon. She is suffering from a badly poisoned hand caused by a pin scratch.

Oliver Jones, a B. & O. S-W. brakeman, stepped in a hole as he alighted from his train at Mitchell Monday evening and suffered a badly sprained ankle. He was brought to his home in this city this morning.

W. P. Rooney received a letter this morning stating the critical illness of George W. Sun, one of the owners of the Sun Bros. Circus. Mr. Sun recently returned to his home at Toledo after a trip to Europe.

MEXICO WAITING FOR NEW FREEDOM

Masses in That Rebellious Country Are in Favor With the Policy of President Wilson.

WANT STABLE GOVERNMENT

United States is Playing Important Part in Putting Huerta Out of the Way.

Vera Cruz, Mar. 10.—Despite desperate attempts by Huerta to build up some semblance of the same iron-handed sort of government by which old Porfirio Diaz had ruled for so many years, the institution the Indian dictator headed slowly grew less stable. Huerta, however, took conditions stoically. He still made his usual round of drinking places, gambling parlors and disreputable houses and by the time he had been in power ten months a financial crisis was at hand.

The Banco Central was forced, one day, to close its door because of the rush of state bank notes. The state banks were supposed to keep, in the Banco Central, sufficient funds to enable the central bank to meet payments on the state bank bills. But railroads were out of operation; money could not be shipped, and, without money the Banco Central was forced to refuse to recognize as valid the bills of the state banks. A run began on the bank. This run extended to other banks. Silver disappeared as gold had done, months before. The only money in sight was of paper and half of this was made up of the worthless state bank notes.

Huerta tried to solve the problem by declaring that the state bank notes were legal tender. It was estimated that anyone who refused to accept them might be arrested. But the public was put at ease. A run was started on the bank of London and Mexico one of the largest banks in the republic. The bank closed its doors. Huerta, to save the day, declared a bank holiday and, under this subterfuge, the Bank of London and Mexico, made only small partial payments on the many claims upon it.

On January 1, the sum of \$32,000,000 was due from the Mexican government to holders of Mexican bonds. This interest had been guaranteed by a portion of Mexican customs taxes. For many months Huerta had seen part of the customs income set aside to meet the interest and it was money of which he was in sore need. The temptation was too great for the dictator to resist. He issued a decree declaring that the interest payments would not be made for six months. And, at the same time, he seized the customs taxes for his own government.

At the end of twelve months of Huertaism Mexico finds itself in a worse situation than it has been in

WOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE

How Mrs. Hurley Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Eldon, Mo. — "I was troubled with displacement, inflammation and female weakness. For two years I could not stand on my feet long at a time and I could not walk two blocks without enduring cutting and drawing pains down my right side which increased every month. I have been at that time purple in the face and would walk the floor. I could not lie down or sit still sometimes for a day and a night at a time. I was nervous, and had very little appetite, no ambition, melancholy, and often felt as though I had not a friend in the world. After I had tried most every female remedy without success, my mother-in-law advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and gained in strength every day. I have now no trouble in any way and highly praise your medicine. It advertises itself."—Mrs. S. T. HURLEY, Eldon, Missouri.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it? Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Charming Innovations in Chic Suits



Real charm has been given the tailored suits this year.

All the severe, straight lines of the tailor-made have been brought into graceful curves, lines of drapery, and here and there a hint of shirring.

Bischof has idealized these mandates of Dame Fashion in the suits that are now on display at our store. Each is a picture in itself!

Fashion has introduced many new colors—it's surprising how much less trying they are than in previous years.

Lovely shades of Geranium, Apricot, Fox Glove and Oriole, dainty tints of Seville Blue, of Peridot and Eucalyptus Green will delight your eye.

Miracle-workers have been at the fabric looms, we are sure, so novel and decidedly lovely are the materials Bischof has used in his productions.

Don't be content to read about these models that are delighting more and more women every day. Let us show them to you today—have the best of the new things for your wardrobe.

THE FIRST GLIMPSE of SPRING MILL'NERY STYLES is now to be had in our Millinery Department.

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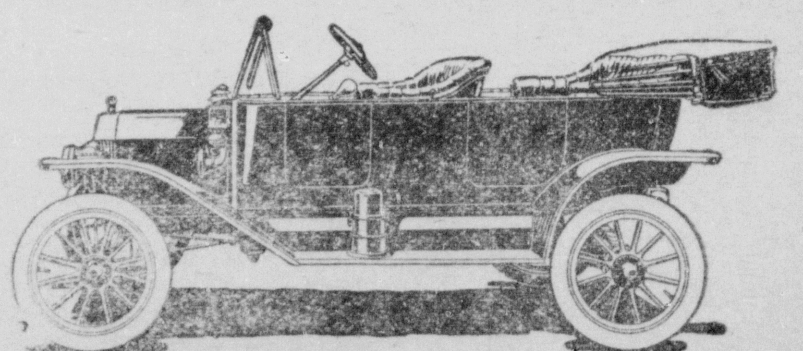


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At Our **SPRING STOCK** While It Is Complete
Philadelphia Bargain Store
NEVER WITHOUT A BARGAIN.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Dunn this morning.

The laundry at Brownstown was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

Glen E. Newton and Orville O. Bottorff are traveling through the south for an advertising novelty concern.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Fred Toborg, of Seymour, and Mrs. Minnie Wise, who lives east of the city.

Mrs. Morton Black has gone to Aurora to stay with her father, J. M. Baker, who has been sick for some time and is growing weaker.